

New York, Sept. 28.—Silver, 49 1-32;  
Lead, \$4.50; Spelter, not quoted; Cop-  
per, electrolytic, \$18.25.

WEATHER—Utah: Tonight Fair;  
With Local Frost; Wednesday Fair  
and Warmer.

# General Joffre's Troops Battering Second Line of German Defense in Champagne

## Russians Win Series of Successes Along Entire Eastern Battle Front

### FRENCH AND BRITISH MAKE MORE GAINS IN GREAT WESTERN DRIVE

**Heavy German Counter-attacks in the Champagne Beaten Off—Ground in the Argonne Left Thickly Strewn With Dead—British Inflict Heavy Losses on Enemy—German Prisoners Arriving by the Trainload—British Wounded From Flanders Reach London—New Allied Offensive Defeats Teutonic Plans Against Russia and Serbia.**

Paris, Sept. 28, 1:40 p. m.—The new offensive movement of the allies has resulted in a further gain in the Argonne region near Souchez, the French war office announced today. Additional progress is reported in Champagne.

The German counter attack in the Argonne is said to have been repulsed. The Germans left the ground behind the trenches covered with dead.

**Germans Stoutly Resisting.**  
The Germans are offering determined resistance in Champagne. The positions to which they have retreated are protected by a system of barbed wire entanglements.

The text of the communication follows:

"In the Argonne district, we made advances yesterday evening, and last night we gained ground step by step in the directions of the hills to the east and to the southeast of Souchez. In the Champagne district, the Germans are offering resistance from certain of their positions, where they are protected by concealed barbed wire entanglements.

**French Make Progress.**  
"We have made further progress in the direction of Hill No. 185, which is to the west of the Navarin farm and in the direction of La Justice, which is to the north of Massiges.

"In the Argonne, the obstinate attacks developed yesterday by the enemy with six or eight battalions against our first line trenches at La Fille Morte and at Nolante resulted in a serious check. The counter attacks made by us in the course of the night made it possible for us to expel the German infantrymen from almost all the positions they had succeeded in penetrating. The ground in front of our trenches is covered with dead bodies of the enemy.

"The night passed with relative calm along the remainder of the front. **British Inflict Heavy Losses.**  
"British communication: To the northeast of Hulluch we have repulsed several counter attacks and inflicted heavy losses on the enemy. Our captures now reach a total of 53 officers, 2800 men, 18 cannon and 32 rapid fire guns. The enemy, furthermore, abandoned a considerable amount of war material which has not, as yet, been listed. Signed, Field Marshal French."

The communication from Sir John French, as given out today by the French war office as a part of the official report, is the same as the report issued yesterday in London.

**Review of War Situation.**

London, Sept. 28, 1:08 p. m.—The French now are battering the second line of German defense in Champagne, while the British to the north apparently have been able to crush all German counter attacks. So far as can be ascertained, the situation on the western front, as created by the allied offensive of Saturday and Sunday, is about where it was. The diversion initiated by the German crown prince in the Argonne at some places reached the first French line, but nowhere did the Germans break through.

**Terrific Bombardment Described.**  
While German prisoners are arriving in France by the trainload, British wounded from Flanders are beginning to reach London. All have the same story to tell. They describe the terrific bombardment of the allies, before which it seemed impossible that any one could survive, and then the sudden slackening of the fire and the British charge.

How it happened that so many wounded Germans were captured is puzzling the public of this country and France.

**Birthday of Sir John French.**  
This is the sixty-third birthday of Field Marshal Sir John French. The people are not expecting it to be signalized by any marked fresh advance, so soon after the gains already achieved, but these accomplishments have called forth particular cordial congratulations for the British commander.

The fighting in the east still favors the Russians on the southern end of the line, although there is no confirmation of the report that they have reached the important railway junction of Kovel.

The most momentous struggle is

still centered at Dvinsk where it is said the Germans are regrouping their forces preparatory to another great blow.

Bulgaria, though she has mobilized her troops, has not made her next move any clearer.

**Pressing Attack on Dvinsk.**  
German attacks on Dvinsk continue to be determinedly pressed, but the Russians are declared to be defending the city with equal determination and to be holding the Teutons in check.

Petrograd military authorities regard the new allied offensive in the west as defeating Teutonic plans regarding both Russia and Serbia.

**Plenty of Ammunition.**  
The Russians are getting plenty of ammunition now, according to unofficial statements from Petrograd, while the authorities there direct attention to indications that the Germans apparently lack the force to carry out their sweeping plans and that their efforts are becoming spasmodic.

Bulgaria and Greece have agreed upon the establishment of a neutral zone between the two countries, according to the statement of a Berlin news agency, based on what is said to be reliable information. This is declared to mean that the entente allies have been frustrated in their attempt to mould the course of Greece to their liking.

**Allies to Aid Balkan Friends.**  
Sir Edward Grey, the British foreign secretary, announced in the house of commons today that the Balkan friends of the entente allies would be powerfully supported should Bulgaria take an aggressive attitude hostile to the allies.

**Serbian Repulse Enemy.**

Nish, Sept. 27, via London, Sept. 28, 5:40 a. m.—An official report issued at the war office says:

"Two attempts of the enemy to cross the river Drina on the night of the 23rd under a heavy artillery fire, were repulsed, one in the direction of the Patcha custom house and the other near Visegrad, Bosnia."

**Russian Ships Silence Batteries.**

Petrograd, Sept. 27, via London, Sept. 28, 5:45 a. m.—An official statement issued by the ministry of marine under date of September 25, says: "During the bombardment of the enemy's land positions on the Gulf of Riga by our ships an enemy projectile fell on one of our ships, killing Captain Viazemsky and Ivime. Our ships silenced enemy batteries. Our only other losses were five men killed and eight wounded."

### GERMANS CLAIM BIG SUCCESSES

**Official Story of General Offensive on Western Front From Army Headquarters.**

**ALLIES LOSE HEAVILY**

**General Offensive Stopped on Western Front and New Territory Gained by the Germans.**

Berlin, Sept. 28, via London, 4:58 p. m.—The Germans not only have stopped the general offensive of the allies on the western front, but by counter attacks have gained considerable territory for themselves, according to today's official story by army headquarters.

The text of the statement follows: "Western theater: The enemy continued yesterday his attempts to break through our lines without achieving any result. On the contrary he suffered in many places very considerable losses, besides bringing us an appreciable gain in territory.

"Our counter attack resulted in our

capturing 20 officers and 750 men, increasing the number of prisoners taken in this locality to 3,397 men, including a number of officers. Nine additional machine guns were captured.

**French Attacks Repulsed.**  
"At Souchez, Angres and Roclaincourt, and also along the entire front from the Champagne to the Argonne attacks by the French were repulsed without a break.

"In the region of Souain the enemy actually brought forward masses of cavalry, showing a remarkable lack of appreciation of the situation. Naturally many of them were shot down and the others forced to flee as quickly as possible.

**Saxons Distinguish Themselves.**  
"During the repulse of these attacks the Saxon reserve regiments and the troops of the Frankfurt-on-Main division especially distinguished themselves.

"In the Argonne a small advance was made on our part to improve our position at La Fille Morte. The movement brought us the desired result, besides securing for us 100 prisoners, four officers and 250 men.

"On the hill at Combres the enemy positions were blown up and blocked up yesterday and the day before by extensive mine explosions.

"Eastern theater: Army group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg: Opposing forces which were pushed back yesterday on the southwestern front of Dvinsk attempted to make a stand in a position situated more to the rear. They were attacked and repulsed.

"South of Lake Dvinsk a cavalry engagement is taking place. "The operations by the army of General von Eichhorn in the battle of Vilna, which led to the enemy's being repulsed across the Lake Maroz-Somorgon-Wischnew line, resulted in the capture of a total of seventy officers, 21,908 men, three cannon, 73 machine guns and large quantities of baggage which the enemy was forced to leave behind. An inventory of this booty could not be taken until now because of our quick advance. The figures previously reported are not included in those given here.

"South of Smorgon our attack is making progress. Northeast of Wischniew we have broken through enemy positions. On this occasion 24 officers and 3,300 men were taken prisoners and nine machine guns captured.

"Army of Prince Leopold of Bavaria: The bridgeheads east of Baranovichi are now in our possession after a battle for them. Prisoners to the number of 350 were captured.

"Army of Field Marshal von Mackensen: The situation is unchanged.

"The army of General von Linnsing has forced its way across the Styrlow Lutz. Under pressure of the success the Russians are in full retreat north of Dubno along the entire front."

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### PEOPLE OF PARIS KEEPING QUIET

**Public Realizes Greatness of Task Undertaken and Is Not Unduly Optimistic.**

Paris, Sept. 28, 5:15 a. m.—The people of Paris show no signs of becoming unduly optimistic as fresh details reveal the full measure of success of the operations at Arras and in Champagne. The public realizes fully that it is only the beginning but they believe it justifies great hopes for the future.

Although the attempt of the German crown prince at a diversion in the Argonne failed, it is expected this was only the first of the efforts he will make to regain the lost ground.

Military writers point out the strategic importance of the section of Champagne singled out by General Joffre for the smashing blow which was so tellingly delivered. The flat ground permitted the infantry to advance with such speed on both flanks that the German reserves were caught and smashed before they were able to join in the fight.

It is asserted that French artillery now must command the railroad built by the Germans to supply their troops around Rheims.

The main object of the operations lies further north, however, military experts believe. It is the main railroad system over which provisions and munitions pour from Germany. If the French get within striking distance of this system of communications, the whole German line must fall back. It is expected, therefore, that the Germans will make stupendous efforts to keep their forces intact and that the fighting which ended with the capture of their first line of defenses was child's play, compared with what will be required to break the second, third, and perhaps even fourth and fifth lines which lie behind.

### CROWN PRINCE HEAVY LOSER

**Right Wing of Army Shattered by French—Center Makes Furious Counter-attack.**

**TRAINLOADS OF HURT**

**Massed Divisions Sent Against French Works—Deadly Artillery Fire Demoralizing Germans.**

Paris, Sept. 28, 12:20 a. m.—Intelligence from the Champagne front beyond Chalons, which reached Paris today, showed that it was the right of the German crown prince's army which was shattered in the attacks of Friday and Saturday. The crown prince's center made furious efforts to counter-attack in the Argonne yesterday with the result that all railway lines to the east and north, according to French information, were engaged last night in carrying away German wounded.

French officers reckon that the crown prince's army lost 100,000 men in this attack and the previous assaults during the summer.

The plan of attack of this army has been the sending in masses of two divisions, or about 40,000 men at a time against French works. These engagements—each one equal in importance to some of the great battles of history—have been dismissed, hitherto, with brief references in the French official communication because the results were only negative. Germans captured recently, testify that the resistance of the French has been as destructive as their offensive and that their artillery fire, of deadly effect a year ago, has now attained such intensity as to work demoralization among their opponents.

**German Divisions Break.**

In yesterday's attack, the Germans sent two divisions against the French lines after a preparatory bombardment. The artillery fire did not demoralize the French line, which held everywhere when the German infantry charged. The two German divisions broke, leaving the ground dotted with their dead.

Three times the Germans renewed their assault, making the attacks with extreme courage. Each time they retired, leaving more dead. Many of their wounded are still lying between the lines.

**French Creeping Toward Metz.**

Although the attacks of the crown prince have been violent and well organized, French officers say the drive against Verdun is being transformed gradually into a defense of Metz for the French are creeping slowly and steadily closer to the Lorraine stronghold.

### SAFE CONDUCT FOR AMBASSADOR

**Dr. Dumba Wires State Department That Austrian Government Has Ordered Him Home.**

**INCIDENT IS CLOSED**

**Objectionable Official Will Be Returned Bearing Stigma of United States Demand for Recall.**

Washington, Sept. 28.—Dr. Constantin Theodor Dumba, the Ambassador from Austria, telegraphed the state department today from the summer embassy at Lenox, Mass., that he had been ordered home by his government and asked that a safe conduct be arranged for him.

In the light of advice from American Ambassador Penfield at Vienna that the Austrian foreign office had given informal assurances that Dr. Dumba would be recalled, as asked by President Wilson, the state department construes Dr. Dumba's dispatch of today as a notification that official action has been taken by Vienna and will arrange for his safe conduct without waiting for formal notice from the Austrian foreign office.

This action is considered by the American government as closing the incident. Dr. Dumba made himself unacceptable to this government when he attempted to transmit through J.

**PRESIDENT AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY SAYS U. S. MUST BE BETTER PREPARED**



Theodore E. Burton.

Theodore E. Burton, president of the American Peace Society and former U. S. senator from Ohio, has issued a statement in which he declares that the United States must be better prepared for war. "There are strong probabilities that after this war a new era of blood and iron will ensue," he declares. "There is even a possibility that before the conflict is finished we may be involved. If either of these contingencies arise, we must not be belittled."

F. J. Archibald, an American correspondent, a report to his foreign office which disclosed his participation in plans to cripple American munition plants by strikes.

British agents found the proofs on Archibald at Falmouth. The American government cancelled Archibald's passport and demanded the recall of the ambassador.

**President Insisted on Recall.**  
A proposal that Dr. Dumba quit the United States on leave of absence was unsatisfactory and President Wilson insisted on his recall. The state department understands Dr. Dumba will sail October 5.

All the papers and documents carried by Archibald reached the department by mail from Ambassador Page in London. Acting Secretary Polk said practically all of importance had been published. Copies had been given to the department of justice to determine if there shall be any action against other individuals involved. State department officials would not say whether there would be any steps taken in the cases of Archibald, Captain von Papen, the German military attaché, or Consul General von Nuber of Austria.

No difficulty is expected in getting safe conduct for Dr. Dumba from the allies.

### SOLDIER TELLS OF FIGHTING

**French Artillery Makes Appalling Din for Three Days—Big Guns Hurl Shells Incessantly.**

**INFANTRYMEN RESTLESS**

**Enormous Craters Torn by Shells and Filled With Dead—Enemy Dispatched With the Bayonet.**

Paris, Sept. 28, 5:20 a. m.—"Infantry attacks began at noon Saturday," said a soldier wounded in the Champagne fighting, in describing the operations who told of an important gain for the French. "My regiment was acting as a support. For three days our artillery had made an appalling din by day and night. Big guns hurled shells without respite.

"We infantrymen waiting for the end of it began to get impatient. Saturday we ate heartily at 11 o'clock and then looked over our arms. Finally at noon our chiefs shouted 'forward.' We began to yell like men possessed. With a single bound we

were out of the trenches. It was pretty hot in front of us.

**Trenches Filled With Bodies.**  
"The boys who had gone ahead were doing good work and already were beyond the German trenches. We reached them in our turn at the double. The trenches were filled up to the brim with German bodies. Further on we saw enormous craters in which many Germans had been buried by falling shells. Here and there a boot protruded and we tugged at them to see if any were living but there were none alive. We didn't stop long, but pushed on.

"To our right we saw a strong enemy contingent sheltered in a pit with machine guns. They didn't last long for we fell on them with the bayonet. It was a pretty stiff bit of fencing. Seeing themselves done for, the survivors held up their hands. Some, however, although prisoners, still fired at us. My left hand was pierced by a revolver bullet fired point blank by an artilleryman. My captain knocked him down and sat on his chest."

**Men Covered With Mud.**  
All of the wounded, who have arrived here, were covered from head by foot with chalky mud. Most of them were wearing the new light steel helmets which they declared had saved thousands of lives. One who had no helmet and whose head was cut by a glancing machine gun bullet, said:

"In the thickest of the infantry attack I arrived with my company at the German artillery positions. Gunners, mixed up with infantrymen, huddled around the pieces. All of them surrendered. Our artillery had completely stupefied them."

**CARGO OF FLOUR FOR ALBANIANS**

**Ship Leaves New York Harbor to Carry Relief to Starving People.**

New York, Sept. 28.—The sailing ship Albania leaves this port today for Avlona, carrying a cargo of flour for the relief of the people of Albania, some of whom are reported to be starving. William W. Howard, secretary of the Albania relief fund, sails on board the ship to supervise the distribution of the flour.

The cargo was contributed by the committee of mercy, the Ohio commission for the relief of European war sufferers and the Albania relief fund. The Italian government has given instructions for the safe passage of the Albania through the blockade waters of the Adriatic.

**TWO THOUSAND RETURN TO WORK**

**Strike at U. S. Cartridge Plant Not Settled—Three Thousand Men Still Out.**

Lowell, Mass., Sept. 28.—Approximately two thousand employees of the U. S. Cartridge company's plant here returned to work today after being out two weeks on a strike. The working force ordinarily consists of about five thousand men, one-half of whom, it is said, are still out. The company, according to its officers, has agreed to abide by any decision of the state board of arbitration after an investigation of local conditions. The strikers voted last night not to return to work.

### HEAVY FIGHTING ON AT DVINSK

**Russians Make Gains But Germans Continue Vigorous Attacks in Spite of Heavy Losses.**

**OPERATIONS AT RIGA**

**Muscovites Fighting Brilliantly, Steadily and Confidently—Have Adequate Supplies of Ammunition.**

Petrograd, Sept. 28, via London, 2:15 p. m.—While the Russians have had a series of important tactical successes along the entire front, military authorities here lay stress upon the great success of the French and British in their new campaign, calculating it to be equal to having three German army corps thrown out of service by Russian allies. The Russians expect that the Anglo-French initiative will spoil the German plans both as regards Russia and Serbia.

The Russians have made gains of ground at several points which ordinarily would be regarded as considerable, but they are not allowing their attention to be distracted from Dvinsk which the Germans continue to attack with energy and the Russians to defend with equal determination.

Small German gains in the last fighting were neutralized by splendid trench work during the following night by which the Russians were able to confront their adversaries in the morning with a strong front. The numbers of dead on the field attested the seriousness of the German losses.

The German operations in the direction of Riga as regarded here as demonstrations intended to interfere with the reinforcement of the Russian positions at Dvinsk with troops from the Riga region.

The general impression caused by the latest reports from this front is that the Russians are fighting brilliantly, steadily and confidently and that their supplies of ammunition are being delivered in adequate quantities, while the Germans apparently lack the force to execute their sweeping plans. The authorities here direct attention to certain details in the reports as indicating that the German efforts are becoming spasmodic.

### GREEK POSITION IS UNALTERED

**Nothing Short of Bulgarian Demobilization Will Change Present Determined Attitude.**

**Allies' Victory in Champagne Disperses Last Vestige of Sympathy for Central Powers.**

London, Sept. 28, 12 noon.—"The pacific assurance of the Bulgarian minister at London have not altered the determined position of Greece, which nothing short of Bulgarian demobilization can alter," says Reuters' correspondent at Athens.

"The victory of the allies in Champagne came at the right moment to dispel the last vestige of sympathy for the central powers, which has been losing ground since the Bulgarian mobilization. The Greek mobilization has had a discouraging effect on Germans here.

"According to trustworthy news from Serbian sources, the Austrian forces concentrated at the Serbian frontier along the Fanceva-Orsova do not exceed 300,000 men. They are composed mainly of old men and youths, although they are provided with powerful artillery.

"The projected attack against Serbia is believed to have been necessarily postponed."

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